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ternational College, Springfield, Mass.; State Federation of Women's Clubs, Woodstock, N. H.; Unitarian Club, Concord, N. H.; Church Alliance, Beverly, Mass.; High School of Commerce, Boston; High Schools of Brookline, Quincy, and Somerville, Mass.; Tufts College, Mass.; School and Home Association, Roxbury, Mass.; parlor meeting, Stoneham, Mass.; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Central and Technical High Schools, Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Mead is also writing monthly articles for five different magazines, and has prepared a long section for the forthcoming twelve volumes of the Woman's Citizens' Library edited by Shailer Matthews.

Brief Peace Notes.

... The new German Ambassador to Great Britain, Prince Lichnowsky, who succeeds the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, appreciates the importance of an understanding between Great Britain and Germany. He does not think that war between the two countries is inevitable, but believes that it is possible "to bring about an understanding founded on respect and confidence." That sort of conviction is a very valuable asset, but so long as the naval rivalry between the two countries continues at white heat, the chances of a rupture will always remain serious.

... Organized labor in Great Britain has a new voice in the *Daily Citizen*, whose publication was begun in October. It announces itself as strongly in favor of international peace, and especially lays emphasis on the importance of an Anglo-German understanding.

... In his remarks before the Lotus Club, at the middle of last month, Mr. Carnegie said of President Taft, who was the chief guest of the evening, that the President would live in history as "the foremost ruler of the time in the cause of international peace."

... The Passive Resisters' Union at Christchurch, New Zealand, and the New Zealand National Peace Council are putting up a brave resistance to the Compulsory Military Service or Defense Act which went into effect last year. The boys who are members of the Passive Resisters' Union refuse to have anything to do with the Defense Act, and the government has been so perplexed by this unexpected resistance that a modification of the law has already been considered. A considerable number of the boys have been imprisoned for brief terms, and many of them, or their parents, have had to pay fines for refusing to do the service. The law is a disgrace to New Zealand and ought to be repealed forthwith.

... At the sixty-eighth annual convention of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, held at Providence the last of October and the first of November, an address on "The United States as a World Power" was given by Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, director of the World Peace Foundation.

... The fourth annual Peace Prize discussion of the University of California took place on November 15 in the Berkeley High School Building. Fifteen young men took part in the preliminary discussion, and from these four were chosen for the final contest. First place was awarded to T. D. Hall, of the class of 1916, who

received the prize of \$50 contributed by business men of Berkeley.

... At the seventy-third annual session of the Rock River Methodist Conference, held at Evanston, Ill., October 2-8, strong peace resolutions were adopted and a standing committee on arbitration and peace appointed.

... At a meeting of the executive committee of the Washington (D. C.) Committee of One Hundred on the Peace Centenary Celebration, held on November 8, at the offices of the Carnegie Peace Endowment, arrangement was made for the appointment of committees on finance, reception, public meetings, press, publicity, women's auxiliary, historic exhibition, badges, etc. It was decided to have a design made for a medal to be placed on sale for the purpose of raising funds for the celebration.

To the Baroness von Suttner.

BY GERTRUDE B. MAGILL.

A healing presence 'mid the awful gloom
Of war-engendered agony she came,
Whose midnight lamp was like a holy flame
That banished all the terrors of the tomb,

And made a temple of that fevered room.
A light like Christ's! A love like His! The same
Death-conquering spirit! Now another name,
Another light defies war's dreadful doom.

She bound men's wounds. Thy mightier soul would stay
The hand that deals them. With a touch divine
She soothed the suffering. Thou, with love's command,
Wouldst quell the war-god, usher in the day
When fratricide shall cease in every land;
Her home was England; all the world is thine.

Churches Should be Leaders in the Peace Movement.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America holds its second quadrennial session at Chicago, December 4-9. The Commission of the Council on Peace and Arbitration, of which Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, of New York, is chairman, has prepared a fine report for the Chicago meeting. The recommendations of the Commission are as follows:

1. We urgently request, in view of the fact that the world is looking to the churches for leadership in the peace movement, that every church devote one Sunday in the year to the consideration of international goodwill. Many of our churches are already using the Sunday nearest May 18, the date of the calling of the First Hague Conference, as Peace Sunday, since the public schools of the land quite generally observe the day. [The third Sunday in December has been for many years, on request of the International Peace Congress, observed as Peace Sunday for the churches. It will be observed again this year.—Ed.] We would suggest sermons by the pastor and peace exercises by the children. The Peace Commission will gladly furnish literature on this subject.

2. We would ask the pastors and members of our churches to watch closely the action of the Congress of the United States, and whenever measures are introduced looking toward international good-will, or *vice versa*, that they would write personal letters to the Senators and Congressmen from their State and district, urging that they vote from the Christian point of view. Such letters have great weight.

3. We believe that the time has come when civilization must make choice between two ways for the future: the way of statesmanship or the way of battleship, the old way of settling disputes by force or the new way of settling them by justice. So far we have lived by the old way almost exclusively. There are many who are now clamoring that we persist forever in that way. "Arm," they say, for there is no other way. In our time a great throng of noble men, prophets, statesmen, teachers, poets, yes, business men and men of all callings, have seen the vision of the new way—the way of the Lord, the way of brotherhood, justice, and good-will. They are demanding that we choose international tribunals, arbitration treaties, and such judicial methods as Christian men practice among themselves. The choice must be made soon and once for all, or militarism will gain the day. We call upon the Christian men and women of the nation to rise at this time and demand that all nations learn again the first principles of the teachings of Jesus Christ, that membership in his kingdom should so bind them together in mutual love and mutual antagonism to the common foes of God and man that the thought of engaging with each other in deadly combat shall become abhorrent and impossible forever.

A Joint Anglo-German Manifesto in Favor of Peace.

The following manifesto, as reported by *The Arbitrator*, has been signed by the 110 Social Democratic members of the German Reichstag and 41 Labor members of the House of Commons:

The Parliaments of both Germany and England have again decided to grant the naval demands of their governments and enormously increase the burden of armaments. The representatives of the working classes of both countries—the members of the Social Democratic party in Germany and the Labor party in England—have fought against this increase and voted against it. But they are not strong enough in their Parliaments to prevent the acceptance of the military and naval budgets. Consequently the competition in armaments continues its fateful and fatal course, putting on the shoulders of the people at a time of a general rise in prices for all commodities a new and heavy burden and at the same time aggravating the danger of a dreadful war.

The workmen of Germany do not entertain any hostile feelings for England, nor do English workmen for Germany. Most determinedly they stand against all those who incite to war in both countries. They do not demand an increase in the capitalistic competition in armaments, but its abolition; not an incitement to war, but a mutual understanding between both nations.

A war between England and Germany would lead to

such a catastrophe as history has never yet seen. All those who cause such a danger commit an infamous crime on humanity. The possibility of preventing this catastrophe lies in the hands of the working classes of both our countries. We, as representatives of the organized, class-conscious workmen in both countries, therefore urge the whole body of workmen both in Germany and Great Britain to join our organizations to prevent civilization and culture being pulled down into the abyss and numberless human lives annihilated.

Workmen of England and Germany! Wherever you meet you must always remember that you have an historical part to play and the general welfare of the nations to advance. Agitate and organize for the mutual understanding of peoples and for peace.

Peace Bureau's Appeal to the Powers.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, issued on the 25th of October the following appeal to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the different countries:

MR. MINISTER: We had supposed that the efforts of the world's diplomacy would be sufficiently powerful to impose upon the states interested a pacific solution of the age-long conflict which at the present moment is drenching with blood the Balkan Peninsula, and we were waiting for the hour at which we should be able to felicitate the governments on the attitude taken and the success secured by them.

Once more the peoples are witnessing the lamentable spectacle of powers armed to the teeth, at the price of yearly sacrifices which exceed twelve billions of francs, incapable of maintaining peace in the world, at the same time that Emperors, Kings, and Ministers never cease to repeat that these monstrous sacrifices are necessary in order to assure the maintenance of peace. Is your government, whose international relations have been entrusted to you, going to continue, by criminal inaction, to assume the heavy responsibility falling upon it in the war which is going on at the present time? Is it going to assume the terrible responsibility of the catastrophe with which we are menaced, and which, if it should come, would be the suicide of Europe?

We shall receive the answer that diplomacy is active; that notes are being exchanged while people are killing each other. When men fight in the street it is not customary for the authorities who are charged with preserving the public peace to write letters and deliberate. They begin by putting an end to the fight. That is what we ask you to do in the Orient.

The masses of the people who desire to live in peace are expecting from the governments an energetic attitude. They invite these governments to act without delay and without weakness. We join our voice to theirs. It must not be allowed to be said that the powers intervene only when it is a question of defending the interests of holders of bonds and of rapacious politicians. It is useless to offer them that. What the peoples ask for in a limited form now they will demand tomorrow. Already the popular will has been strengthened by recent events. Interpolations will be